HOOKER'S ARMY.

The Eleventh Army Corps, and the Cause of Its Failure to Withstand the Shock of Jackson's Attack.

Dr. Lord's Experience on the Battle Field of Chancellorsville.

Details of the Removal of the Wounded Across the Rappahannock.

GENERAL HOOKER AND THE PRESS.

The Sixty-first New York Volunteers in the Recent Contest-Official Report, 24.

en returning from day to day from the Rappa ock repeat the story that affairs ren known with certainty as to the plans for

Union Officers Wounded at Chancellors

The following is a partial list of officers transferred

Lieutenant P. Kaler, Co. F, 28th Pennsylvania Vo ers, wound in the shoulder Colonel J. H. Potter, 12th New Hamps

ont Colonel G. H. Walker, 14th Penn

Lioutenant M. Beaben, Co. C, 8th New Jensens, in the hip.

Captain G. C. Dow, Co. K, New York Volunte

anja Volunteers, in the face. Lieutenant J. M. Durgin, Co. B, 12th New Ha

Lieutenant W. W. Weeks, Co. H. Sa Pennsylvania Vol-Lieutenant J. F. Thomas, Adjutant 20th In

enant R. S. Loughery, Co. C, 27th India

Lieutenant J. S. Williams, Co. G. 63d Pen

Lieutenant C. Nagler, Co. D. 78th New York Volunt

The Correspondence of Mr. G. W. Hosmer IR TO CROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK INSUED AND COUNTER

ington that an order for the army to pass

id division (now Newton's), Smith's old division de on Monday had been put in the place of the

over any time, except the fellows that carried the heights." They don't want Sedwick any more.

WATING FOR NEWS.—HE PAYERS SUPPRINED.

One thing the army misses very much at the present time, and that is—the news. After battles it has slways hitherto indulged deeply in the natural luxury of reading what it had day. This it cannot do now; for the rapers are suppricavely, takey are contraband—particularly the Herath—and not only are the newsboys not permitted to sell them, but they are taken out of the mail. Do they fear that the papers will demoralize the army? They know very well that the stuff that demoralization is made of is not to be found in the Army of the Potemac. After days of disaster, with the enemy all around it, two or three regiments of this sarmy will get together, and fight as if they had the world to back them and had never known defeat. From this I except the Eleventh corps—as I mean the seld Army of the Potomac. The Eleventh corps—is part of the Army of the Potomac. The Eleventh corps—as I mean the seld Army of the Fotomac. The Eleventh corps—as harmy of the Potomac—and it appears to be bogus. Demoralization is not the trouble then; but it is clearly felt that this last campaign won't stand criticism. They fear the truth.

that this last campaign won't stand criticism. They fear the truth.

GEN. HOOKER AND THE WAITES of this once fell into a codyersation upon truth in the army. Gen. McCleilan was in command at that time, it was on the 25th of June. 1862. That was the first day of the seven days. Gen. Hooker stood in the open space behind the earthwork that Casey had lost in the battle of the seven Pines, and near to one of those high square houses known to the rebs. as Barker's. Grover and Sickke were fighting in front, and now and then a shell burst near us. In this scone and under these circumstances Gen. Hooker saked the writer "if he could tell the truth." The writer answered that he always made the attempt. It was a ridiculous answer; for the question had no reference to our volition or mental ability to shame the devit. It meant, as the General made clear to us further on, "will headquarters let you write and publish what you believe to our volition or mental ability to shame the devit. It meant, as the General made clear to us further on, "will headquarters let you write and publish what you believe to our volition or mental ability to shame the devit of the true!" Headquarters did make a little fuss now and then in these times about what was written, but it only had reference to what the enemy might know. Strictures were never made upon what was said about a battle after the battle had been fought, and we never beard of orders for the arrest of correspondents when they said that "some one had biundered."

Maxagement at the present time.

with its management at the present time.

MAJOR BASSETT ALIVE.

In my account of the battle of May 3 on the Heights of Fredericksburg I said that Major Bassett, of the Eightysecond Jennayivania Voinniers, was killed. Major Basett is alive and well. Yet the account of his death came to me from a man in his regiment who belied to carry his body off the field, and was substantiated by another man who had taken the Major's money from his pocket to send it to his family.

To the latter man the Major had given his movey before he went into action; but how the first man's illusion originated I can't say.

Cortainty the Major had a fair right to be shet. As the regiment moved forward to the charge he seized the colors from the order beaver and rushed forward with them with so much arder that in a rew seconds he was some distance in all along of the foremost of his men, and so stood out very campencousty, colors in hand, "to be the aim of every dangerous shot."

The weather is very hot.

The Correspondence of Mr. A. B. Talcott.

FALMOUTH, May 15, 1863.
DR. M. L. LORD,
of the One Hundred and Fortieth New York Volunteers one of the surgeous who remained on the field with our wounded, returned to camp yesterday, after a most fatig sing experience of nearly two weeks. The doctor was at the Chancellor House at the time of the shelling and burning of that mansion.
THE WOUNDED REMOVED FROM CHANCELOR HOUSE.

assisted in bringing out the last man, and denies the rumer that any of our wounded were burned in the building. As he was bearing out a man while the build-ing was in flames, a rebel ball penetrated it and took off behilding. As he was bearing out a man while the building was in flames, a rebel ball penetrated it and took off both the legs of his patient and the hand of a man who was assisting in his removal. The wounded were carried a short distance from the building, and made as comparable in the shade of the trees as circumstances would allow.

WHY THE REBEL PIECE AT THE HORPITAL.

The rebels came up while the opining was still burn.

New York, wounded and taken present assisted by a large of the conditions of the present assistance of the conditions of the present and say that on the field about Chancellow-ville are three cold wounded to one of ours.

New York, wounded and taken present assistance assistant to the present and the present and the present assistance of the particular than the property cared from the various hospitals. They say they were kindly treated by the rebels in whose hands they were; but circumstances did not a mine they were kindly treated by the rebels in whose hands they were; but circumstances did not admit of mach aid being remiered to the present and they were kindly treated by the rebels in whose hands they were; but circumstances did not admit of mach aid being remiered being remiered by the rebels of the particular than the shade of the trees as circumstances.

They think that the rebel issues as trailed our own, and say that on the field about Chancellow-ville are three to the present and t ried a short distance from the building, and made as comfortable in the shade of the trees as direcumstances

were some two hundred and fitty dred wounded men, with only three sur-

new location of the hospital.

Tuesday was a continuation of such simple attention to the wants of the sufferers as their limited means would allow. At night the rain came on, and our poor fellows were exposed to all the inciemencies of the weather. It was a learful night. Peor cripples, with legs and arms shattered and their life's blood choing out without a blanket to protect them from the cold, dreuching rain. The surgeous, the horouc chaplain, and the legs seriously wounded, botook themselves to the w ods and fields in search of gomething to shelter the sufferers. A few pieces of tests and blankets were obtained and bestowed upon the most needly.

The rain continuing on Wetnesday morning, application was made to General Lee, whose headquarters were in the immediate yicinity, and that officer fermished a detail of negly who hunted the woods and brought in a sufficient action of the left tents to make covering for all 456 wounded, who by night were under cover, such as It was.

The following day was clear and warm, and the stanch from the unburied dead that dead borses, was fearful. This day (Thureday), five days after the commencement of the light, our surgeous chained a case of instruments with which they were enabled to treat the more severe cases. This case of instruments was a curiosity as a specimen of Southern manufacture, but for practical purposes would be considered as useless by the surgeons in our army.

miles, and piling up the planks filled in behind them with earth, making formidable breastworks. It was not until after our withdrawal that they became at all cluted.

COLLECTION OF THE DEBRIS OF THE HATTLE FIRLD.

As an indication of the straint to which they are reduced, it may be meutioned that details consisting of whole brigades where sent out to search for and bring in old clothes, pieces of sheller tents, and everything class left by our army, even to pieces of cloth rags scarcely large enough to patch a pair of pants. This miscellaneous collection of little more than rubblish was all loaded in wagons and sent off to the rear.

At the suggestion of the medical officers many of the regiments have shandoned the log brits which they occupied for winter quarters and sought new camping ground, as it was believed to be conductive of health.

HONEWALL JACKEUM.

Before the battle of Chancelloraville an English officer, who has served wish distinction in our army, remarked that if we could place Stonewall Jackson hors du combut, it would be equal to a loss of ten regiments to the rebels. I observe the Richmond papers take the same view of their loss and declare "We ne'er shall see his like again."

The Correspondence of Mr. J. H. Vosburg HRADQUARTERS, ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS. May 17, 1863.

Headquarters, Eleventh Army Cours, May 17, 1863.

THE HAVENTH CORPS has been generally blamed for our failure to take Richmond sconer than we intended to do. Some one was to blame. Public opinion demanded the crucifixion of somebody, and it was in accordance with precedent that the victim in this case should be the Eleventh corps, and not Barabbas, or any other man. A BISUME

of the transactions of Saturday, in which this corps was concerned, may not be unacceptable, as no fair statement of that affair has yet been made, and as the official reports, which will doubtless do justice to all, have not yet appeared, I give the facts as received from competent officers on the spot, who vouch for their correctness.

The Eleventh corps was placed on the extreme right of our parallel line. Between its left and the right of the Twelith corps, its nearest support, was a space of about a mile and a half. Some say it was intended by General Hooker that the Eleventh corps should form a

of about a mile and a haif. Some say it was intended by General Hooker that the Eleventh corps should form a crotches on the right sank of the army, and that through a misconception of orders it was placed as above stated. The enemy did not advance upon us in front, as he should have done; but Jackson, by a well executed turning maneuvre, suddenly appeared, in oblique order, with close columns, and attacked the Eleventh corps in fank and rear. So unexpectedly were they assailed that many of our men were shot in the back while sitting on their knapsacks. Surprised in this manner by an overwhelm, in force and a murderous volley, the first and third divisions, broke and fied, as almost any troops would have sone to shape these miserably rough-hawn ends. This previsions or dustrate services the secret to shape these miserably rough-hawn ends. This previsions or dustrate services had been divided, and only the brigade of Colone Buechbeck was with the min body of the corps. This brigade held a position somewhat is reserve, and fronting Jackson's advances. Hence it was not surprised like the rest; the men had time to brace their nerves, and they tought for its mile the men had time to brace their nerves, and they tought gior isously. The brigade lost twenty-sight of fity-two officers, and one third of the collisted men. They have the honor of having gives Stonewall Jackson his death wound.

Were it safe to do so I might give the opinions of edu-

wound.

ORAND TACKER.

Were it safe to do so I might give the opinions of educated officers, based upon first principles of the art of war, upon the impropriety of always waiting to be attacked, not knowing where or in what order the assaults will come, with army corps as separated that they are assauled individually in turn. Such opinions may be freely exchanged in the army; but to repeat them might have a demoralizing effect upon the public—especially the females—at home.

PRADQUARTERS, SIXTY-WEST REQUESTS N. Y. VOLE., CAMP HEAR FALMOUTS, Va., May 7, 865. Captain G. H. Cardwell, Assistant Adjutant General

two hundred yards, and a new position was given us by Lieut. D. K. Cross, aid-de-camp to deportal abb-well, in the woods to the left and hearly parallel to the collected by the streposis while an engagement was going on at our right, we were also exposed to a cross fire from the enemy's artillery, but without any damage to our number. About six o'clock P. M. I was requested by Colone Miles to throw out a line of pickets from my regiment long enough to cover its entire front, and to have it connect right and left with the reet of the line. I sent two companies out, under the command of Captain P. C. Bain. The whole detachment consisted of six commissioned officers and forty-three enlisted men. This force remained out until noon of the following day, when most of it rejoined the regiment after that failen back. No orders or warning

We all—officers and men—feel the loss and deplore deeply the and fate of our beloved and highly esteeme! Colone!, N. A. Miles, who was severely wounded on the moraning of the 3d. But our hope and our prayer is that he soon may be returned to us again, and to usefulness in the service of his country. Very respectfully, your obdious servant, K. O. BROADY. Lieut. Colone! Commanding 61st New York Vols.

Lieut. Colonel Commanding first New York Vols.

Brooklyn City News.

THE BURGLAR GRANT ENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS' INFERIONMENT.

Charles H. Grant was yesterday brought before the King's county Court of Sessions for sentence, having previously pleaded guilty to burglary in the first degree in having feloniously entered the house of Mr. For, in Second place, in the night time, and stealing therefrom diamonds, &c., valued at about \$1,500. Twelve indictments in all were found against him; but he was permitted to plead to one. The amount of property supposed to have been stolen by Grant is estimated at over \$30,000, some of which was recovered and identified. Diamonds to the value of several thousand dollars were, however, not identified, and the prisoner was permitted to dispose of them as he saw proper. His appearance before the court was calm and dignified. He is young and good looking, and of course absorbed the attention of a large audience collected tagesher to see him. Judge Garrison remarked briefly upon the nature of the offences committed by him and the penalties incurred, whereupon he sectenced him to the State prison for the term of twenty years. Grant seemed to take it as a matter of course. In answer to the usual questions, he stated that he was born in Scotland, was twenty-five years of age, a civil engineer by professions, and had never boen to any State prison in the United States. Decuments and copies of records are in possession of Inspector Folk which show that a few years since he perpetrated numerous burgiaries in New Greans; was caught, convicted and sentenced; but secaped during the excitement consequent upon the breaking out of the reheliton. His career is now ended, unless his engineering talents should enable him to make his east from Sing Sing before his term expires.

The Union Square Meeting.

The Union Square Meeting. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Your issue of this morning, in detailing the proceed-ings of the Vallandigham meeting of tast night, has done me unintentionally an injury. No threat of assassina-tion to the President was conveyed, directly or indition to the recurrent control of the rectify in my address to my fellow citizens. No profane language was uttered by me.

I said that Patrick Henry, the great Virginian opa-

I said that Patrick Henry, the great Virginian orator of the Revolution—the ettizen to whom the Union is
indebted for her late proud position among the nations of
the earth—became so excited on the subject of transporting Americans beyond the seas to Great Britain to be
tried for political offences that he excisimed emphatically—"Let him remind Mr. Linceln that Joline Crearhad his Bruttes in the Capitol; that Charles I. had his
tromwell in the Commons of England. Let him remied
the George III. of the present day that he, too, may have
his tromwell or his Brutus." "But, thank God," said I,
"this tyranny caunot be re-enacted. We have the ballot box. To that we can constitutionally appeal; and I
trust that the next Presidential election will prove, in the
election of a democratic President, that American citizons still cherish, and are determined to maintain, the
rights transmitted to them by the fathers of the Revolution." Respectfully, yours,

MAY 19, 1865.

EDMON BLANKMAN.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

INTERCEPTED REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

Pen and Ink Sketch of Affairs in Dixie-Breadstuffs High and Rebels Dying-"Graphie" Description of Things in

failen into our hands, and we give it for the benefit of the

.7:5236 to eighty being quite corrent in his favor. But who came on the track with his hind legs wrapp bandages speculation changed its base, and in Shirk became the favorite, and one hundrieghty at list was offered on him far of than it was taken. Frank Temple had bee little wrong behind for some time past, and altilet up in his work nothing serious was thought to b matter with his cords. This let up in work, how had something to do with his condition; honce the ci

a fine, game little horse; but it was universally admitted that two mile trots will suit him better than races of a longer distance. The other horse in the race—Shark—is a trotter for any distance, being a descendant in a direct line from Old Messenger, through Mambrido and Hamble tonian, a strain of blood that probably never had a superior for speed and endurance, both in the racer and the trotter. Shark was in admirable condition for the race yesterday, his two mile trot with Lady Morrison last week putting him in the right shape for the present one. There was a good attendance to witeast he race, and the track was in most excellent order for a fast trot.

First Heat.—Shark won the tous for the inside position. A good start was effected, and the horses were side and side for an eighth of a mile. Frank Temple then went in front and led to the quarter pole a length in thirty-eight and a half seconds, and was a little further shead when he passed the half mile pole in 1:15. Ging from there to the three quarter pole, Shark closed gradually, lapped the little horse at that point, and in like manner came to the score in 2:24. Frank then opened a gap of about two lengths around the turn; but, getting into straight work on the beackstretch, Shark closed up finely, and was again at Frank's wheel up the lower stretch approaching the throe-quarier pole. They came on the homestretch lapped, and soon atterwards both of them broke up. When they recovered Frank was a couple of lengths in front, which he held past the score, making the second mile in 2:35. Going into the third mile, Shark broke badly, and fell off considerably, and the impression was that it was all over with him, and any amount of odds were offered for the moment con Frank. On the backstretch Shark broke badly and fell off considerably, and the impression was that it was all over with him, and any amount of odds were offered to the heat it, but and going as steadily as clockwork. From the half mile pole in 1:16½. At the score—ime can he half mile pole in 1:

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The first meeting of NATIONAL ACADERY OF SCIENCES.—The first meeting of this association was held on the 22d of April, in the chapel of the University of New York. It will be remembered that during the closing hours of the Thirty-seventh Congress an act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Academy of Sciences" was passed, under the direction of Hon Heary Wilson, of Maraschusens, and this meeting was held to effect an organization under that shatate. Mr. Wilson made a speech in explanation of the salvantages to be gained by an American national instruction of this character, and an organization was effected, after Mr. Wilson's speech, in the following manner:—President, Alexander Dalias Bache, Washington, D. C.; Vice President, James B. Dana, New Haven, Conn.; Foreign Secretary, Louis Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass. Home Secretary, Wolcott Gibbs, New York, Treasurer, Fairman Rogers, Philadeiphia, Penn. Officers of the Classes—Class A, Mathematics and Physics—Charman, S. Pierce, Cambridge, Mass. Secretary, B. A. Gould, Cambridge, Mass. Class B, Natural Hustory—Charman, B. Sillman, New Haven, Cond., Secretary, J. S. Newherry, Ohio, Representatives in Conclin—Admiral C. B. Lavin, Joseph M. Rathertord, Br. John Percey, Prof. J. F. Lavin, Joseph M. Rathertord, Br. John Percey, Prof. J. F. Lavin, Joseph M. INTERESTING FROM TENNESSEE.

Position and Movements of the Robel

RO. Tenn., May 18, 1863

the Cumberland above Carthage. There is a report that

ing the command of Nashville, his

Nassiville, Tenn., May 19, 1863.

Our Franklin Correspondence.

being increased in strength every day by the arrival of convalescents, returning leave mon, recruits and captured deserters. Great attention is paid to drill and discipline. Searching inspections of arms, equipments, camp equipments of transportation are often made by Colonel James Thompson, Acting Inspector General, and an exacting young regular officer. So General Granger has a spirited, healthy and efficient army at Frankin; everybody acknowledges as much. It will prove its spirit and efficient army at Frankin; everybody acknowledges as much. It will prove its spirit and efficiently whenever Van Dorn's promised attack it made, it not before. The Illinois and Ohio troops, of which it is principally composed, will never disgrace the States they represent. They are well officered, too. Two of our divisions are commanded by Brigadies Generals Abasiom Baird and C. C. Gilbert, regular soldiers of excellent ability. Other divisions and brigades are under command of officers who have had either military education or opportunity to learn the art of war by practice. The cavality division of General Green Cay Smith has proved itself capable of performing big deeds by dash and daring. A few days ago General Smith learned that he was "strongly talked of" for Congress in the Covington, Ky, district. He has since gone home on sick issue, leaving the cavality in command of Colonel A. P. Campbell, of the Second Michigan regiment—as officer who distinguished himset in Halleck's Missimple campaign. One division of General Granger's army, that of Brigadier General Crook, is at Carthage, Tenn. and a portion of his cavaley at Brentwood, assisting Brigadier General J. D. Morgan, who commands there.

While the Southern newspapers—one or two of the most violent presses—revile General Granger as an "incarnate fiend who sways his iron sceptre, and rides roughabod over a down trodespeople," and so on, the General keeps vigorously at work: and idoubt whether his popularity wanes at all with the decont people of Franklin. Rebels. of cour

Our Memphis, Team., Correspondence.

MEMPHUM, Again at Greenville, Miss.—A Battery Pro-lected by a Force of Infantry and Cavatry in Position there—Navigation Dangerous—The Steamboat Era Fired Into—Is Struck Eight Times—Intrapidity of her Captain, T. B. Johnson—He Saves the Boat—The Minnesota Daniel de

The withdrawal of General Steel's force from Green-ville, Miss., has invited the enemy once more to oc-cupy that position, in order to cut off communication with our army near and below Vicksburg. Their first at-tempt was upon the steamboat Era en route. North, she having loft Milliken's Bend the dary before. The first of her difficulties was a shot fired across her bow when about one mile and a half below the town.

The first of ner difficulties was a shot lived across her bow when about one mile and a half below the town. Previously the captain described a number of men moving about on the share, and, by means of a marine glass, found them to be rebel infaurty and cavalry. The battery was out of view, and not known to be there until the shot was fired to bring the boat to.

Nothing damined, the captain stood towards the Arkanesa shore, to get as far out of range as possible. He ordered a full head of steam, and informed his crew he would run the battery. Seeing him move out, the enemy immediately fired with all their guns, one of which is supposed to have been as eighteen pounder, from its roar. In all thirteen shots were fired, eight of which hit her, without material damage, oxeopt the tearing away of parts of the cabin. None of the shots struck below the belief deck. During the entire time of her being under fire, which was about a quarter of an hour. Captain Johnson stood upon the upper deck giving orders with all the coolness of a veteran naval officer.

Having run by their first position, the enemy moved this battery across the point, taking another, bringing the Lera Again within range. This time, as before, the boat excepted, though for a short time under a boay; fire.

Upon the expanse of the rebest fire a small beat was come of the was lying at the line several raties was come of the cable of the rebest fire a small beat was come of the was lying at the line several raties was come of the was lying at the line several raties was come of the was lying at the line several raties.

aid of the Era, and after a brief fire drove the rel

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

Their Reception To-day, &c.

ing after two years' service, and

on Wednesday, the 20th inst. After the review the procession will be as follows:—

The Seventy-first regiment, commanded by Colonel R.
L. Trafford, as escort to the returning regiment; the West-chester Light infantry, Caprain Savon; officers of the United States Army now in the city, volunteer officers now in the United States service; officers of the First division New York State Militia; Seventeenth regiment New York State Villitia; Seventeenth regiment New York State Volunteers, under command of Colonel H.
S. Lansing, headed by the Seventh regiment band; the members of the Common Council in barouches; citizens generally.

All those wishing to participate in the reception will address or report to Colonel Henry F. Liebenau, Marshal, 491 Broadway.

The line will form in Broadway, the right resting on Barciay street, at half past two o'clock F. M. enter the Park at the east gate, and be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council; pass out of the west gate up Broadway to Madison square; around the square to and through Twenty sixth street to Firth avenue; down Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street; down Fourteenth street to Broad way, and down Broadway to the Fark Barracks, where they will be dismissed.

The keepers of all public buildings and proprietors of hotels and other public places, masters of ship ing in the harbor, and citizens generally, are requested to display their flass during the day.

The Mayor and corporate suthorities of the city will entertain the Seventeenth regiment as a banguet as the Park Barracks in the evening.

The whole under command of Colonel Henry F. Liebenau, of the Seymour Light infantry.

Alderman HENRY.

Alderman HENRY.

Alderman HENRY.

Alderman HENRY.

Alderman HERLA,

Committee on National Affairs of Board of Colonelmen.

The Army.

Cantain Mica States.

The Army.

Captain Alfred Spann, who has just completed a caval-y company of eighty-two mee, raised in this city for colonel S. H. Mix's new cavairy regiment, sailed with the last detachment of his men yesterday in the steamer Emille, for Newbern, North Carolina.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivale and Departures.

Lavanroot.—Steamship City of New York—Thos Wilson and lady, Gart J W Faul and lady, Miss Farley, Miss H Tompkins, Miss Houston, Mrs Houston, Capt Cushing, lady and two children; Master W tushing. The Year and lady, Mrs Barrow, Mrs Vinten, Miss Vinten, Edwind, Mrs Huttand, Mrs Houston, Mrs Scotth am two Infants, Mrs Billings, F Olcott, Mr Thurwood, J M Forbet, Jr. E. F. Keach, C. D. Lawren Montgomery, Capt Lady, Livestoy, Rev. Thurstond, J M Forbet, Jr. E. F. Keach, C. D. Lawren Montgomery, Capt Lady, Livestoy, Rev. Lawrence, Mrs. Montgomery, Capt Lady, Livestoy, Rev. Lawrence, A. M. Barrow, J McLaughlin, G. P. Bacon, W. Partz, T. Heare, L. Baroux, W. Master, Indy, infant and nurse.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Arrived.

Ricamehin Geo Peabody (US transport), Atwell. New Ordeans, May 10, via 207 West 14th, with passengers and 200 Heans, May 10, via 207 West 14th, with passengers and 200 Heans and 10 to 10 to

Ponce, PR.

American Ports.

KEY WEST, May 14— in nort US mag airly Magnolia, Newcomes, commanding; US shopped war Daid, Handy, commanding; US ambook war Daid, Handy, commanding; US ambook Sagannore, English, commanding; US
park Parault, Randoll, commanding; US pubboat Fox,
Weston, commanding; ship Mallory, Lester, for Nyore,

Weston, commanding: ship taking in cotton.